ALFONSO IN SPAIN.

His Majesty the King Landed at Barcelona.

A GENIAL RECEPTION AND PUBLIC GREETINGS

The Monarch's First Speech to His Subjects.

MADRID, Jan. 9, 1875. The Spanish frigate with King Alfonso on board arrived in the harbor of Barcelona this morning.

MUNICIPAL GREETINGS. The Prefect of the city and a number of deputa tions representing various organizations went on board the frigate and welcomed the King to Spain. THE KING'S SPEECH-"COUNT OF BARCELQNA. His Majesty in reply to these greetings said, "1 am happy to re-enter Spain by way of Barcelona.

I know the wants of Catalonia. Of my titles I am proudest of that of "Count of Barcelona." His Majesty landed at eleven o'clock in the fore-

He was received at the pier by the authorities of the city and an immense crowd of citizens, who were very enthusiastic in their demonstrations of

AT THE FOOT OF THE ALTAR AND THE HEAD OF THE He went to the Cathedral and afterwards re-

THE MARCH TOWARDS MADRID. The King will remain in Barcelona until tomorrow noon, when he will leave for Valencia.

MACMAHON'S MINISTRY.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS STILL MAIN-TAINED.

PARIS. Jan. 9, 1875. There are no new developments in relation to the formation of the new Cabinet.

President MacMahon to-day received the Duke THE EX-QUEEN ISABELLA INVITED TO BARCE-

LONA.
PARIS, Jan. 9, 1875. Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, has received a telegram from a number of Catalonian corporations inviting her to take up her residence in Barcelone

NAPOLEON'S TOMB.

FRENCH MOURNERS CONGREGATED AT CHISEL LONDON, Jan. 9, 1875.

To-day being the second anniversary of the death of the late ex-Emperor Napoleon a large number of well known French imperialists are congregated at Chiselhurst, the residence of the ex-Empress Eugénie.

MEMORIAL SERVICES TO THE EX-EMPEROR IN PARIS. PARIS, Jan. 9, 1875.

The anniversary of the death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon was duly observed in this city by the imperialists. Memorial services were celebrated in the church of St. Augustin, which was densel crowded.

Periect order prevailed throughout the day,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE COUNTRY VISITED BY A TERRIFIC STORM AND FLOODS-GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. LONDON, Jan. 9, 1875.

Advices from Cape Town to the 16th of December report that the country had been visited by a ter-rific storm. The wind blew a hurricane and unprecedentedly disastrous floods prevailed. Many Vessels were wrecked.

VAST DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. Immense damage was done to property on both land and water.

FORMOSA.

THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE LIESTLY TO OTHE REL OVER THE PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1875. This afternoon's Globe has information that further difficulties between the governments of China and Japan are anticipated, in consequence of the latter having offered some objection against ful-Biling the conditions of the Formosan treaty.

KING KALAKAUA

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1875. King Kalakaua and suite, who lett Boston yesterday atternoon at five o'clock, reached this city at twenty minutes past twelve A. M. to-day. They took the quarter-past one A. M. Central Railroad train, expecting to arrive at Niagara Falls at fifty minutes past twelve P. M. to-day.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

St. PAUL. Jan. 9, 1875. At a caucus of republicans triendly to Senator Ramsey held 'ast evening the fact was developed that he has strength enough to assure his nomina-tion on the first ballot. The opposition to him is divided between W. D. Washburne, Governor Davis and cx-Governor Austin, of whom Senator Ramsey is the second choice of a considerable number.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9, 1875. It is stated that Mr. Voorbees has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest unreservedly, intending to take no part in any contest that may ensue. This loaves the race between Holman and

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Jan. 9, 1875. The diocese of Wisconsin having been divided with the assent of the late triennial Convention, a convention met at Fond Du Lac yesterday to convention met at Fond Du Lac yesterday to organize the diocese, which consists of the twenty northeastern counties of the State. It was resolved to name it the Diocese of Fond Du Lac. To-day the convention proceeded to the election of a bishop. There were thirteen ballots. On one of these bailots Dr. Tenbroeck, of La Crosse, Wis. had a majority of the lay votes, and on another Dr. Dekoven, of Racine College, had a majority of the clerical votes. The thirteenth ballot resulted in the unanimous election by both orders of Dr. Leighton Coleman, rector of Trinity church, Toledo.

THE COAL TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9, 1875. The suspension of mining operations has become almost general. While it indicates that many elmost general. While it indicates that many dealers are inlly stocked to meet all demands that may be made upon them for some time to come, it demonstrates as well that others are too timid to make contracts which, from the treacherous condition of the trade, may prove ruinous. Affairs in the producing regious are in a very unsettled condition, and until there is some harmony between operators and operatives we may not expect a spirited business. The action of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company in reducing its prices for the current month will result in a great saving to consumers, and check all movements for a rise still along the line.

MEETING OF LUMBER DEALERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 9, 1875. A meeting of the lumber dealers of this city was held at the Biddle House last evening to discuss

beld at the Biddle House last evening to discuss the action of the Empire and Star Union Freight lines in raising the rate of freight on lumber seventy per cent. It is claimed that this was done to layor Penasyivania and more especially Williamsport lumbermen, thereby virtually excluding our products from Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey markets.

Resolutions were adopted to withdraw all patronage from the above named lines until they will make their rates equal to the leading lines; to give freight to the Erie and North Shore and the Baltimore and Ohio roads; to ask all the lumbermen in Saginaw Valley, Grand River Valley, Grand Haven, Fiint and other points to join in this action, and to bring the matter before the Legislature for their estion. The meeting adjectmed for

THE WEATHER.

MARKED DECLINE OF THE MERCURY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9, 1875. A very sudden and marked change in the weather occurred here last evening. At four P. M. the mercury stood at thirty-one degrees above, and at seven P. M. five degrees below, zero, and the increase in the velocity of the wind was from four to twenty-four miles per hour. The mercury lell gradually from seven P. M., and at ten o'c.ock was nine degrees below zero, the lowest point it has touched this winter.

EXTREME COLD IN THE NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO. Ill., Jan. 9, 1875. About seven o'clock last night the weather turned suddenly cold and a driving snow storm from the west set in. It grew colder hourly. Despatches from points throughout the northwest report extremely cold weather, and in some places heavy snow storms. At Jacksonville, Ill. places heavy snow storms. At Jacksonville, Ill., it was snowing heavily last night, the thermometer being below zero. At Des Mones, lowa, at ten o'clock last night the thermometer marked twenty-eight degrees below zero, having changed from eight above, the weather being the coldest for many years. A drifting snow storm has prevalled since ten o'clock yesterday morning, and it was leared that much suffering would ensue among the poor classes. A! trains arrived in this city on time last night, but there will undoubtedly be serious delays to to-day's trains.

Омана, Јап. 9, 1875. The extreme cold weather here and west beyond Cheyenne continues. The thermometer here last night marked twenty-one degrees and at Cheyenne thirty-eight degrees below zero. It has moderated a little to-day, but is still very cold. A school girl was so badly frozen here yesterday that she died to-day.

SEVERE COLD IN ABKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 9, 1875.
To-day is the coldest in years, the thermometer at seven A. M. marking two degrees below zero. It promises to be much colder to-merrow. lee is running in the Arkansas River.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four the temperature during the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, New York:—

1874, 1875.

3 A. M. 34 30 3:30 P. M. 46 35 6 A. M. 33 30 6 P. M. 44 26 9 A. M. 34 33 9 P. M. 40 11 12 M. 42 35 12 P. M. 39 6 Average temperature yesterday.

2544

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

NORVAL, Canada, Jan. 9, 1875. A slight shock of earthquake was distinctly fels here and vicinity yesterday afternoon.

THE ALABAMA INQUIRY,

WHOLESALE OUTRAGES BY UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

LIVINGSTON, Sumter county, Jan. 9, 1875. Messrs. Albright and Buckner, of the Alabama Investigating Committee, yesterday concluded four days' investigating at this place. Many witnesses were examined. The killing of Billings and Grey and the whipping of the negro Doyle was proved, but there was no proof connecting

Evidence was offered to show that the York Bank riot originated in a strife between negroes respecting the distribution of government bacon,

Bank riot originated in a strice between negroes respecting the distribution of government bacon, and that attempts to queli the disturbance resulted in a combination or negroes against whites and the attack by the former, who subsequently transferred their operations to the adjacent town of Belmont, the neighborhood across the river and into this county, where the armed demonstration was suppressed by the civil authorities without bloe-ished.

The reported outrages in Choctaw were proved to have been mere inventions. There was testimony that in this county the United States authorities made arrests, selzed houses and carried away private property without warrant; that the same authorities took possession of the county jail; that a colored democrat was arrested without warrant, imprisoned and subsequently discharged without examination, and that while imprisoned the military guard threatened to shoot mim if he did not arrish information which he could not give. It was also in proof that Bob Reid declared he would "carry Sumier county or ride chin deep in blood."

In refutation of charges of intimidation of republican voters evidence was given that in the last election the republican vote in this county was increased thirty-three per cent over Grant's vote in 1872. This is sustained by the official returns.

THE VICKSBURG INQUIRY.

The greater portion of the session of the Con-gressional Committee to-day was devoted to the examination of legal and documentary evidence in connection with the troubles between the tax. payers and colored officials.

great length. He said that Crosby had no legal right to issue the call under which the colored men marched into the city, and that the Judge of the Circuit Court had authority to appoint a successor to Crosby when he resigned. The entire records of the Board of Supervisors in connection with Crosby were examined and made a part of the record.

Judge Arthur, ex-City Judge, testified that in 1873 a colored Justice of the Peace brought a suit against a member of the Young Men's Christian Association under the State Civil Rigats bill for refusing to admit him to hear saxe lecture; ne decided against the colored man, and the colored people held a mass meeting, denounced nim and passed resolutions asking him to resign.

Lucinda Henry, colored, testified that the night after the riot a party of whites came to her store on Cherry street after a gun, abused and maltreated her, threatened to burn her house and took the gun.

treated her, threatened to burn her house and took the gun.

E. Cordwent, a British subject owning a large plantation eight miles out on the Yazoo River, awore the morning of the fight that the colored constable Beit came to his place and ordered all the negroes to come to town armed, which they refused to do. Mr. Cordwent expressed in positive terms his utter disgust with both the State and federal governments.

The committee adjourned till Monday. A member gives it as his opinion that the investigation will continue until the latter part of next week.

THE NORTH SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The last meeting, for the current year, of the North Side Association was neld in the office of the Morrisania Steamboat Company yesterday afternoon. At four o'clock Mr. William B. Ogden, the President, rapped to order, and after the transac-tion of the ordinary routine business the reading of the reports of the several committees was

First in order came that of the Local Improvement Committee, next a report on the improve-ment of the Harlem River, and lastly the report of the Committee on Rapid Transit.

The report of this committee, one of the most important in the organization, was the third. It was a lengthy document and had some novel views and suggestions in it. It recommended that a road, underground, be built from the City Hall or an adjacent point as far as the Grand Central depot, the facilities from that point to Westenester being as good as can be hoped for for some years, it recommended that the purchasers of \$10,000 worth of the first mortgage bonds be entitled during life to 250 free rides over the road each year during their life. This plan, the report stated, had been tried with eminent success in New Jersey. The recommendation regarding the road to Forty-second street was the result of a conference the committee had with Commodore Vanderbilt, who, on the occasion said he did not intend to build any road below the Grand Central depot, and further, that he would not oppose any effort in that direction, provided it was not for opposition purposes. The committee make the recommendation for the reason that it believes it to be the only leasible pian which at present suggests itself.

After the reading of the reports the following resolutions were submitted and adopted unanimously: a road, underground, be built from the City Hall

mously:—

Whereas the North Side Association of Westchester county recognizes the Just appreciation by Hon. W. H. Wickham, Mayor of New York, of the requirements of the Iwenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, and approves uity and without reserve of the sound views expressed in his recent able Message to the Common Coonicil in respect to the annexed territory.

Resirved, That the survey of that portion of the city lying north or harden Bridge be completed as soon as possible and without any further delay; and further, fleedwed, that a new bridge across the Harlem River sufficiently high (so as not to Interfere with the small steamers now navigating the river) is demanded by the increasing travel and traffic.

Then follow recommendations for the

Then follow recommendations for drainage and other sanitary measures, and the resolutions close with thanks to the different departments for kindness snown the committees while they were compiling their reports. The meeting then adjusted.

THE SUBSIDY INQUIRY.

Abert Given Till Monday to Unfold His Secret.

SCHUMAKER RECALLED.

A Little More Light on the Enigma.

One Member Who Was Offered a Bribe.

IRWIN IN PRISON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1875. o'clock to resume the Pacific Mail subsidy investi-

Mr. Charles Abert, being again asked to give the names of the persons to whom he disbursed the \$106,500, under direction of Richard B. Irwin, requested the committee to give him an opportunity, consult Mr. Reverdy Johnson in person. He said he expected Mr. Johnson, on a full review of the case, would advise him that his lips are not sealed and that he could testify under the circumstances without violation of professional propriety. Besides, there were relations existing between witness and the Irwin family which made him desirous not to testify unless compelled to by the House. If the pressure was brought to bear, however, he

would answer fally and freely.

After some discussion as to the best means of arranging the matter it was finally decided that unless the witness answered the questions by twelve o'clock Monday he should be reported to the

House as in contempt.

The \$100,500 was the amount received by Mr. Abort from Mr. Irwin, less \$18,500 returned by de-posit to the credit of Mr. Irwin's account.

The \$100,500 was the amount received by Mr. Abert from Mr. Irwin, less \$18,500 returned by deposit to the credit of Mr. Irwin's account.

ANOTHER OF IRWIN'S CHECKS.

Mr. Richard J. Capron, of P. J. Capron & Co., bankers, of Washington etc., the control of the credit of the credit; withess had no recoilection as to the name of the berson in whose lavor the check was drawn.

MR. Schumaker Discloses A TRIPLE.

Hon. John G. Schumaker, being recalled, said he had now obtained permission of his client to make certain statements, which he proceeded to read from manuscript. This written statement was to the effect that witness on May 23, 1872, received from Richard B. Irwin his check for \$275,000, with instructions to have it broken up into a number of sinsiler checks; he went to the American Exchange Bank to get it certified; he did not meet or see the Postmaster; the latter had nothing to do with his business; he did not succeed in getting it certified, being naknown to the teller; on the 30th of May the Brooklyn Irust Company broke up the check, \$125,000 being placed to his credit, and subsequently, with the exception of about \$10,000 disbursed by his checks, and three checks for \$50,000 each being drawn on the Marine Bank and sent to the office of the Pacific Mail Company; on the same day Mr. Stockwell told him that the office of the company was being

OVERRUN WITH PROPLE

clamorous to be compensated for services they pretended to have rendered in helping to secure the increase of the subsidy: the company wanted to get iid of this crowd, and also desired to pay all persons who had honestly assisted. They, therefore, requested Mr. Schumaker to carry a check or \$50,000 to Lyman Elimore, an attorney, who had sufficient information to enable him to distribute it properly. Mr. Schumaker to carry a check or \$50,000 to Lyman Elimore, and thoracy, and witness therefore got it cashed by Riggs & Co. took the money to Elmore's come and there paid it, by Elmore's direction, and in his presence, to a person introduced by Elmore

loberists.
Q. Was the person to whom you paid money General Morgan L. Smith? A. I don't know; I never saw the person before and never saw him but once afterward.

but once afterward.

THE WRITTEN STATEMENT CONTINUED.

All the checks, aggregating \$5,000, which were drawn by Schumaker against the balance of the \$275,000 were left by Schumaker with the Brooklyn Trust Company, and by it sent to the Pacific Wall Company. In Trust Company, and by it sent to the Pacific Mail Company's office, together with the inrecedence for \$50,000 each; the instructions to Schumaker to have the \$275,000 check broken up were given by Stockwell; no names were given, but only a list of the various amounts for which smaller checks were desired; in January or February, 1873, witness was sent for by Stockwell, and at his request destroyed all his cnecks drawa by himself which had been returned to him by the Trust Company; witness at this time did not know that the House of Representatives had ordered an investigation of this subsidy matter; when, a short time afterwards, he learned this, he was very sorry that he had acceded to Stockwell's request, and selt that he had laid himself open to suit by the company for the recovery stockwell's request, and left that he had laid him-self open to suit by the company for the recovery of this money; don't recollect a single indorse-ment on his checks except his own; is under the impression that there were no naines written on any of them except his own, but remembers that bank stamps were on some of them; witness com-menced to be counsel for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in 1871, when certain injunction suits were brought against the company in Brook-lyn, and he came over to Wasnington in the spring of 1872, at the request of the company, in order to explain to the Committee on Commerce the nature of the Challis suit, then pending against the comof the Challis suit, then pending against the com-pany, statements in regard to which were being made here to its injury; witness and no other con-nection with the movement for the increased sub-

TALKED WITH VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN

made here to its injury; witness and no other connection with the movement for the increased subsidy; he

TALKED WITH VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN
from time to time about one and another of the so-called Brooklyn suits against the company, but said nothing to any member of Congress in advocacy of the subsidy; made no contracts with any person and employed no one; he had no conference with Irwin while here, but once carried a message from him to Stockwell to the effect that. Irwin oegged Stockwell to stop sending on hordes of people, who took money from Stockwell, but did no good, and could only embarrass Irwin's efforts in behalt of the movement.

A CAUTIOUS MAN OF BUSINESS.

Witness, in response to numerous questions, explained that he kept no books; never nad a ledger; had not for years had a check book; drew checks anywhere; kept no records on stubs, and when he wanted to know his bank balance always had to ask the bookkeeper: at the time witness undertook to convey to Elmore the \$50,000 check for the company Irwin had left for California, and the request made by Stockwell did not seem objectionable; it seemed to witness that the company wanted the money to be properly disposed of and to go through the hands of people who would not steal it; witness could not identify the person introduced to him by Elmore as General Smith further than by saying that he recollected that he was a good looking man; was rather dark; of ordinary size and others. Alt. Dawes asked witness, as as he was attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, how happened it that Irwin paid him? Witness said he also became attorney for Irwin in the fail of 1871, and in addition to attending to the subsidy the transacted other business for him in New York; Elmore toid witness the night before last that the Smith who received the money from him was the man of that name who recently died in Jersey City, General Morgan L. Smith.

The Man Question is Statu quo.

Mr. Kasson asked witness whether he had any information in connection with his services in b

Closed.
ONE MEMBER WHO WAS OFFERED MONEY. ONE MEMBER WHO WAS OFFERD MONEY.

Representative Randull, of Pennsylvania, was then sworn. As this investigation originated with Mr. Randull, who offered the resolution in the House for the purpose, he was asked as to his knowledge of any improper means being used to induce the passage of the subsidy, when he replied that from conversations he believed a member of Congress was approached directly and of-

fered a consideration to vote for the subsidy; the member was Mr. John B. Storm, of Pennsylvania, who was offered \$1,000 for his vote; he had this information in two ways—one from Mr. George W. Morgan and the other from Storm himself; it was due to Mr. Storm to say that he never indicated any purpose to vote for the subsidy, nor did he vote for the bill; Mr. Storm did not tell him from whom the profer came, but related the fact as if to strengthen his (Mr. Randall's) energy in opposition to the bill.

The committee then adjourned till half-past ten on Monday morning.

IRWIN INCARCERATED-A WRIT OF HABBAS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1875. Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail inquiry, in custody of Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway and accompanied by his (Irwin's) Mr. Senter; his attorney, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Bishop—the latter detailed by Mr. Ordway from the Capitol police to take charge of the prisoner during his incarceration-arrived at the District Jail this afternoon, and were hospitably received by Warden Crocker and conducted to the quarters prepared for the prisoner. The room is in the southwest corner of the building, and has been used as the Warden's office for some years. It is about fourteen feet square, and has but one window. On the west side a neat green and yellow carpet has been placed on the floor, as also a rug. There is a stove on the east side. In the southeast corner is a comfortable double bed, and in the centre of the room a walnut writing table, with revolving chair. On the north side is a bureau, with a glass, and about the room are four cane-seat chairs and a rocking chair. The room has a comfortable, cheery look, and were it not for the iron bars across the windows the occupant would have nothing about him to indicate that he was in prison save the presence of the guard. Mr. Irwin looks to be in good health and spirits. After a lew minutes conversation all leit, with the exception of Mr. Martin and the prisoner's attorney, who remained, as also did his keeper. Mr. Russ, one of the deputies, remarked to Colonel Gruwy that their hotel had the name of being a temperance hotel, and he hoped the reputation would be kept up. Mr. Ordway replied that he believed Mr. Irwin's physician had prescribed wine for him, he requiring something to strengthen him, being quite weak. Jail this afternoon, and were hospitably received

quite weak.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted this afternoon, returnable on Monday next, to enable Irwin to show cause why he should not be held in custody in the jail.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT. "Who will deliver us from the Greeks and the

Romans ?" inquired a French writer, in an irrepressible outburst of irritation. In the same manner we are tempted to ask, Who will protect us from a class of our fellow beings who proclaim that they understand Beethoven and that no one else does? The despotic influence which optimes as keenly in the present world of art and letters as was the material sway of the two great powers in the days when the universe tembled at the power of Rome and fawned at the feet of certain musicians who, in accordance with their own pretensions, have received from the reat Beethoven himself, as an inalienable heritage, the exclusive right to judge and interpret his works. Apropos of these observations, it has been remarked that Theodore Thomas, not understanding Beethoven's music, cannot play it. Last evening, on the occasion of his third symphony concert, the public had the opportunity of listening to, and as far as our observation went, enjoying Beethoven's fifth symphony in C minor. The work is too well known to need comment, but its interpretation was sound and vigorous. There is undoubted intelligence in Mr. Thomas' leadership, which enables him to deal creditably with all composers, and a contagious energy and vitality which lift both his orchesirs and his audience above any tencency to rail into the slough of despond and apathy. But the subtle and more refined points in the writings of the old masters, coming less within the circle of Mr. Thomas' sympathies, meet with a more imperfect recognition at his hands than the romantic and higuly colored school of modern Germany. Ran's symphony in D minor, new to our musical public, came in the first part of last evening's programme and proved itself wortny, through its attractiveness, of the same hold on popular layer as the Leonora symphony. The motto affixed to this recent valuable addition to our concert reperfoire, suggests the idea of life in general, its aspirations, its struggles and its inevitable termination as the basis of the composer's musical ideas. An allegro movement, tress and interesting usners us into life; a vivace, melodious and menucisonnic in treatment, reconcles us to existence, and a nuneral marcu, solemn and touching, awakens conditions and finally to a contagious energy and vitality which lift both his metodous and memorisonme in treatment, reconclies us to existence, and a luneral march, solemn
and touching, awakens doubts within us as to the
durability of happiness, and finally, in a
spirited allegro, more prosaic and commonplace than that of the early and gushing
days, we are hurried out of the world. This fatal
denouement only taking us to No. 3 on the programme, we are lorced to return to life after a
few moments' intermission to assist at the performance of a scene from Wagner's "Walkine,"
given for the first time by Mr. Frank Remmertz.
This bit of pictorial illustration, embodied in all
the force of Wagner's harmonies, excites in us
new interest in regard to the forthcoming opera
of which it forms a part. The plot of the opera
requires a too lengthy and patient investigation
to make it available in a brief notice like the
present, but the scene wherein Wotau, a god of
hight and power, sees fit to punish his daughter
by condemning her to an indefinite term of sleep, inight and power, sees fit to punish his daughter by condemning her to an indefinite term of sleep, at the same time protecting her by an encircling barrier of fire, is tuil of weird and picturesque beauty. Mr. kemmertz impersonated the god of might and power. The lower register of his voice is more in consonance with our ideas of might, as indicated by control, than the higher. Some tones are emmently pathetic, as was noticeable in a scene from "Euryanthe," an agrecable selection from Weber's opera, which occupied a place in the early part of the programme. Gluck's overture to "Paris and Helen" opened this highly enjoyable concert, making a suitable variety in the choice of composers. If crowded benches and spontaneous applause attest the popularity of these entertainments, Mr. Thomas can have no reason to compain of lack of musical appreciation in New York, for we have rarely seen Steinway Hall filled with a choicer and more satisfactory audience.

ASSOCIATION HALL-MATINEE CONCERT.

A concert was given at this ball yesterday afteroon, at which the following artists assisted:-Miss Anna R. Bulkley, Mr. Christopner Fritsch. Miss Lina Luckhardt, Mr. Lem DeVey, Mr. Ellison and Mr. Agramonte. Miss Luckhardt was the principal feature, and her playing of Liszt's piano transcription of the "Faust" waitz from the scene of the Kermesse, a polka de concert by Wallace (an encore), and with Mr. DeVey the duet for piano and violin by DeBenoit and Woelff on themes from "Lucia," was characterized by the folsh, elegance of style and brilliancy that show the thorough artist. Mr. Fritsch, one of the best of our local tenors, rendered "Non e ver" with such effect that a unanimous encore followed. He then sang Blue Beard's song, "Ma premiere femme est morte" with nimitable fire and abandon. Miss Builsley's beautiful voice gave effect to one of Virginia Gabriel's ballads. Mr. DeVay's violin playing was very satisfactory, and evinced talent of no common order. transcription of the "Faust" walts from the

COULISSE CHAT.

Juignet, the French actor, has been engaged for Henry V." Bryant's Minstrels will sing two new songs tomorrow night. "lattle Em'ly" has been so successful it will be

continued for a third week. Harrigan and Hart have a new sketch entitled 'King Calico's Body Guard." The Hippodrome has reduced its prices to meet

the requirements of the hard times.

'The Finest Police in the World" is Gus Williams' latest musical sketch at the Olympic. The Keilogg Opera Company will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday, January 25. Isherwood is hard at work in the Park Theatre

Miss Sophia Heilbron's last concert takes place on Thursday, January 14, at Steinway Hall. The Twenty-second regiment reception takes place at the Academy of Music on Monday night. Mr. Henry C. Jarrett, of the management of

preparing the scenes for the opera bouffists.

Booth's Theatre, and family, are at the Hot Springs Minelli reappears to-morrow night at the Park Theatre in "Le Voyage en Caine," a most amusing

Johnson exhibits his swimming powers nightly at the Olympic. He remains under water three minutes and a palf. The San Francisco Minstrels threaten us with a

great society drama by six of the best authors. We hope to be spared. "The Palace of Truth" did not draw well at Daly's. The bean monde did not want to see itself

Mr. W. J. Florence appears at Mrs. Conway's

Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow night in the Ticket-of-Leave Man." Ciprico, the marvel of the Pacific Slope, will ap-

reflected too faithfully.

pear on Monday in the romantic drams, "Edmund Kean," at Wood's Museum.

Mons. De Quevay makes his first appearance in America to-morrow night as Henri de Kernolsan, in the "Voyage en Chine," at the Park Theatre. Mme. Ridenti, one of the latest pupils sent out from the Lamberti school, at Milan, is one of the most promising candidates in the field for lyric

at Robinson Hall. It is said that it will require a Sheriff's posse to dislodge the Ruff-un from his

It is whispered that Daly will court public favor with "Divorce." As they wont go to see good plays he is compelled to supply the rubbish they demand. Alas! poor "Yorick."

"The Merchant of Venice," made into a comedy drama, will be played to-morrow night at the Fifth Avenue, with Mr. E. L. Davenport and Miss Leclercq in the cast as Shylock and Portia.

Mrs. Rousby has made a flattering success. The

ladies at the matinee yesterday were most enthustastic. Gloves were removed from fair hands in order that enthusiasm might be unchecked by economy. The sale of seats is large, and promises a decided success.

There is danger of the Fifth Avenue Theatre be-

coming a mere showroom for Worth, where silly fashionables can go to admire the "man milliner's" costumes. We scarcely know whether the public or the Fifth Avenue management is most to be blamed for this desecration.

ART MATTERS.

EXHIBITION OF THE KERR COLLECTION.

A private view was held last evening at the Leavitt Gallery of an interesting collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Kerr, an amateur. Some hundred works compose the exhibition, but of these an unusual number are strong, meritorious paintings. Nearly all the European schools are represented by one or more canvases, and our American studios also supply their quota. There is a pleasing diversity in the character of the works which adds to the attraction of the exhibition. One of the most attractive pictures (65) comes from the Munich school. It represents the historic town of Nuremburg by moonlight, with the towers of St. Lawrence church seen in the distance-

A FLOOD OF LIGHT breaking through dark clouds and illuminating the slow-flowing waters of the river is the chief effect, and is managed with a skill truly admirable It is at once fantastic and real and stimulates our interest in the quaint-looking town, until we leel ourselves wishing to be in a spot so wondrously picturesque. The technical excellence of the work is due to the clever bandling of the light and shade. Zwengauer, also of Munich, contributes a sange. Zwengater, also of Munich, contributes a sunset landscape (71), at once rich in color and poetic in treatment. The sun has dipped behind the horizon, which is all aglow with the rich golden hues of evening, while over the marshy foreground the shadows are quickly stealing. W. J. Hays, of this city, is represented by one of his best canvases, representing a "Pointer and Setter" (59). The animals are well drawn and display an intimate knowledge and sympathy with the canine

The animals are well drawn and display an in-timate knowledge and sympathy with the canine tribe on the part of the artist. A cattle picture (48), by P. Storienbecker, of The Hague, deserves special attention for the admirable QUALITY OF ITS WORK. We do not remember to have seen a cattle pic-ture on exhibition in this city at all equal to this one. Two cows in a flat Dutch landscape form the subject of the work. One is lying down; the other looks out of the canvas, and is admira-bly foreshoriened. Both are modelled with a certainty and intimate knowledge that must be the result of long and close study. This Phren a certainty and intimate knowledge that must be the result of long and close study. This Phrich artist must have an enthusiasm for the dairy, for he has endowed his cows with an interest aimost human. The freatment is broad and the painting strong and solid. There enames paintings (38, 89, 90), make a very interesting feature in this collection. All three are well executed copies of well-known works. The great durability of ENAMEL PAINTINGS

known works. The great durability of

ENAMEL PAINTINGS
and the intensity and unchangeableness of their colors give this class of art a high value. The late J. F. Kensett is represented by several studies and one or two paintings. Among the genre artists, Selitz's "Country inn Scene" (28) deserves attention. This artist occupies in Germany much the same position as Meissonier in France, but his reputation is not so great outside the Fatheriani. "Brittany Peasant Girl" (13), by A. O'Kelly, of Paris, a pupil of Bonnat, is a work of much solid merit. The painting displays much strength and freedom in the brush handling which gives promise of a brilliant future for this young artist. "Taking His Comfort" (14), by the same artist, is full of quite humor. The old peasant is supremely happy with his pipe, and evidently thinks of nothing beyond enjoying his smoke. The seated figure is drawn with a free but firm hand. The treatment of the light effects is very artistic, and

THE COLOR HARMONY
of this small canvas is not surpassed by any work in the collection. A series of photographs representing the ruins of Paris caused by the siege and the Communist struggie forms a very interesting feature of the exhibition, which will open to the public on Monday and remain open till Friday, when the collection will be sold by auction.

ART NOTES.

Williams & Everetts, in Boston, have on view George' L. Browne's latest picture, "A View of Tivoli," which is attracting much attention.

peasant life were so full of charm and picturesque ness, has a studio down town in the Union Build-Mr. John Lawlor, the eminent London sculptor.

has a beautiful bust of 'Summer" on exhibition at Goupil's. It is as sweet and genial as the head of Ceres herself.

at Schaus' callery, is attracting considerable at-tention. It is saily sweet, and tells the story of Faust's desertion with considerable force.

Mr. E. Moran, the eminent marine painter, is at work on a new subject. The "Seagulis' Nest', will be the title of the forthcoming picture, which is to introduce us to a phase of seaguil life with

which the public is not familiar. There will be a private view in Brooklyn on Monday evening of G. P. A. Healy's portrait of Pope Plus IX. Mr. Healy, who is now in Paris, will be remembered for his vigorous onslaught on the art frauds which brought so much disgrace on American artists in Italy. Mr. Healy is one of the most eminent American artists abroad.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED POISONER.

HARTFORD, CODD., Jan. 9, 1875. Carolina Babcock was arrested at Hartford Friday for poisoning her husband, Jesse W. Swain, at Suffield, October, 1873. She was suspected of the crime, and in November last, thirteen months after the funeral, the body was exhumed and the stomach examined by the State chemist, Joseph Hall, of Hartford. Enough arsenic to kill two men was found. The examination before Justice Newton, of Suneld, resulted in the woman being sent to jail at Hartford. Mrs. Babcock is thirty-six years old, has been married three times and divorced from her first husband for her fiery temper. She married Carlos Babcock right away after Swain's death. It is believed that she is guilty.

DIED.

CROOK.—On January 9, GEORGIANNA LOUISE, only child of J. D. Kurtz and Ida Hamilton Crook, aged 5 years and 9 months.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 130 East Sixteenth street, on Monday, at half-past four P. M.

Wells.—On Saturday, at eleven P. M., at 259 West Twenty-first street, Robert, only son of Dr. George W. and Emma G. Wells, aged 3 years, 4 months and 9 days.

Notice of funeral nereafter.

[For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.]

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